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Diaz, Felix

Proclamation

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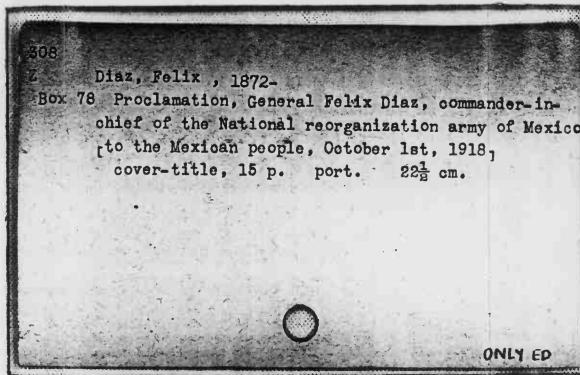
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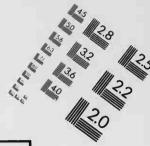
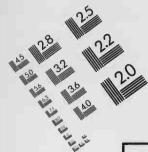
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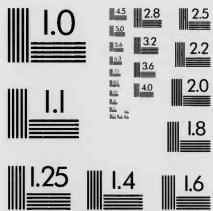
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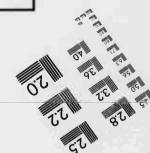
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PROCLAMATION



GENERAL FELIX DIAZ

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

OF THE

**NATIONAL REORGANIZATION ARMY
OF MEXICO**

INTENTIONAL SECOND EXPOSURE

PROCLAMATION



GENERAL FELIX DIAZ

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

OF THE

**NATIONAL REORGANIZATION ARMY
OF MEXICO**

21 April 1920
Santos

FELIX DIAZ, Commander-in-Chief of the National Army of Reorganization, and the undersigned, Generals, Chiefs and Officers in said Army, address this Proclamation to the Mexican People as a whole, and in a special sense to the following elements:

THE MEMBERS OF THE EXTINCT NATIONAL ARMY AND NAVY,
WITHOUT ANY EXCEPTION;

THE GROUPS IN ARMS AGAINST THE CARRANCIOSMOS, WHAT-
EVER THEIR POLITICAL ORIGINS OR AFFILIATIONS MAY BE;

THE GREAT MASSES THAT FORM THE PROLETARIAT OF THE
COUNTRYSIDE;

THE WORKING CLASSES AND THOSE IN NEED;

THE LAND OWNERS;

THOSE INTERESTED IN THE OIL WEALTH OF THE COUNTRY;

THE MINERS, BANKERS, MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS;

THE MEXICAN CITIZENS AND FOREIGNERS EXILED FROM OUR
COUNTRY;

THE CLERGY;

THE FOREIGNERS WHO HAVE INTERESTS IN OUR COUNTRY;

AND FINALLY, for special reasons, the Governments of the
Allied Nations in the war they wage in the interests of Liberty
and Humanity against the Central Powers.

The domestic and foreign situation of our country has suffered deep and disturbing changes since the issue of the Acta de Tierra Colorado on February 23d, 1916. This fundamental reason makes it imperative the reform of said Acta, the sole aim being the salvation of our country. The legitimate constitution of February 5th, 1857, has been supplanted through the use of brute force with the spurious of February 5th, 1917, by those who, violating all precedents, usurped the rights which the Mexican people cannot confer in a different manner than that established by the Constitution which was violated.

Venustiano Carranza basing his rights on the Carrancista Constitution, had himself elected President by his followers in arms—who have shared with him the rich spoils in the plunder of the Nation—and, by the force of might, refused to allow the vote to those citizens who were independent or did not belong to his faction.

Against the ideals of the Revolution and the will of the people, he has absorbed and monopolized in his person and by all possible means, the executive power of the Nation. He first had himself made Commander-in Chief of the Revolutionary Movement, and when the latter took charge of the Public Offices, Carranza continued

as Leader during the criminal period which preceded the making of the New Constitution. Later on, when the Pseudo Constitution of Queretaro was framed, he continued as the Supreme Executive of the Nation in order to influence the approaching elections in his favor. Once these were over, disregarding all the electoral rights of the Mexican citizens, he proclaims himself President of the United States of Mexico.

The just aspirations of the Mexican People to conquer their right to free electoral vote and no re-election of a man in office, which have cost them so much blood and ruin, have been trampled on by Carranza in a manner without precedent in our history. There had never been an instance in which a person consecutively claimed the supreme command of the Nation under guise of Chief of the Revolution, Chief of the Pre Constitutional Period, Provisional President and President, elected by the might of his followers. Such an enormous outrage is only possible in these abnormal times, when the whole world is upset.

It is well known in international circles that the so called ideals of the Carrancismo have always been and still are: robbery and plunder, and as the means to accomplish this, exile and assassination. The National treasure has been dissipated, the banks have been robbed and closed, the factories despoiled and set afire, the fields lay barren, commerce has been plundered and later on monopolized in its most productive lines by Carranza followers disguised with the rights of the Federal Army.

The wealthy class has been driven from their homes and their goods have been confiscated to be consumed in the orgies of the Carrancista Government.

The Carrancista plunder was not confined to any one class of people, and to insure that no one would escape, the colossal fraud of the paper money was implanted by force—a calamity that our Country in the lowest periods of her National life had never suffered.

Public Education, which is the basis of the greatness of all countries, has been relegated to a municipal function of secondary importance, when the hopes and wishes of the Nation and the modern necessities of progress and culture impose its elevation and federalization.

Our Country, and all those Nations that have a direct bearing in our International Life, expected that the Carrancismo would have satisfied its passions and hunger of plunder during the terrible Pre-Constitutional period, and that once that period was over and the pseudo Constitution of Queretaro was issued, the electoral fraud perpetrated and Carranza in charge of the Presidency, an era of relative tranquility and concord would commence and make life bearable to the people of Mexico. It was also hoped that, with time, things would return to their legal regime. Unfortunately, Carranza and his followers have proven to be more criminal after being endowed with governmental powers than they were as Revo-

lutionists. The crimes committed grow in number each day as Carranza has now the organization of a government at his command, adding to his armed followers the civilian forces in his administration. This places him in a better position than before he was elected, to carry out his malevolent designs.

The Carrancista Faction has taken over the Mexican Republic, as if the country were a patrimony coming to it, to the complete exclusion of all the Mexican Citizens and the Foreigners who are not Carrancistas. Said faction disposes of the National property and the property of private individuals with a freedom that not even their rightful owners would employ; it has closed the doors of the country to all those who had emigrated, not only in fear that their return may increase the number of discontents, but also that it may continue enjoying the possession of their property which has been confiscated during their absence. The despotism of the Carrancista regime has reached such a degree that its consuls refuse to provide passports to Mexican citizens in foreign lands either to return to their own country or to go from one country to another. The object is to keep those Mexican exiles interned in those places where they may be suffering from their unjust expatriation. The majority of the people, belonging to the leading classes on account of their culture, education or social position, has been driven out of the country, depriving the country of their cooperation, creating immeasurable harm to the youth of the nation in present and future times.

The promises of distribution of land have been nothing but a deception with which the popular masses were attracted so that they might help to the victory of force. Once victory was attained, the Carrancista Faction took steps tending towards the delay in the solution of this most urgent and patriotic problem, which, in the interests of Mexico, demands immediate attention.

The Federal Army, heroic and glorious, notwithstanding the grave mistakes of so many of its members, upholding and guaranteeing the individual rights, the honor, the liberty and lives of all the inhabitants, of our interior sovereignty and our exterior independence, was dissolved because the country misled by the ideas of the revolution emphatically demanded its extinction, thinking that peace could not be consolidated until this indispensable institution was disbanded and abolished. This has been the gravest error of the Mexican people as once that the respect and guarantee that this Federal Army gave them were destroyed, the country was left in the hands of outlaws who found no one to oppose them. This valiant and patriotic Army, which in union with all the healthy elements of the country is the one called to cooperate in the immense labor of the national reconstruction, has been substituted by convicts, assassins and robbers, who at the

present practise their profession not in the shade of the Carrancista Government, but in its name and with its unconditional support for the exclusive advantage of each particular malefactor.

The Carrancista Revolutionary leaders come from the lowest social extraction. However, at the present time they are the richest in the land. They live in an incessant orgy of abject immorality, in palaces that have been confiscated, adorning themselves with jewels that have been obtained by brute force, traveling in stolen automobiles and throwing away the money which they have robbed from the wealthy classes. Carranza promised the poor people that he would take the riches away from the wealthy to distribute them amongst the needy. Instead he has taken those riches to a greater extent than promised, but he has distributed them amongst his chiefs while the poor people and even the lower classes of the Carrancista Faction are crying out in hunger and indignation.

Carranza, in his desire to rob and plunder, has imposed unbearable taxes, violating all economic laws of tributary, suppressing all activities, cruelly oppressing the tax payers; choking all the national fountains of production and sinking the whole republic in the abyss of the most terrible bankruptcy.

If the persecutions, imprisonments, insults, robberies, exiles and assassinations had fallen only on the enemies of the revolution, even if they were unjustified, they would at least have an explanation. Unfortunately, the immense majority of the victims have been completely innocent. Defenseless women and children have been violated and grossly insulted.

Foreigners on par with nationals have suffered equal horrors and assaults. The noble and industrious Spanish colony, so identified with our nation, a lover of our country to the extent of thinking of her as a second country, has been atrociously insulted and has suffered criminal attempts because her invincible nobility, her honor and interests have not humiliated themselves and paid homage to the Carranza bandits. Towards the respectable Spanish colony and towards Spain, our heroic mother, we must only hold filial affection as in our veins runs her glorious blood and our problems with her of the past are already solved by history. We must also hold towards her glories a love and veneration and at the same time feel thankful towards those of her children that live amongst us as brothers.

The Carrancista Government has not been satisfied with the terrible catastrophe it has brought to the country in its domestic affairs, but has placed the country in international complications that threaten our respectability and the tranquillity of the Nation. It has always acted in extreme ways, most of the time with ignominious tendencies towards subserviency, dragging

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shamelessly over the ground the sovereignty of the Republic and adopting servile manners in international affairs. When these practices have not produced the desired result, or the stability of the party in power has been threatened because the people will not bear any longer the crimes that it attempts, its policy is changed to an extremely arrogant attitude to mislead the people into giving their support by calling upon their patriotism. It is then that the restless characters on the American border are stirred, developing a number of foolish threats whereby the Carrancismo expects to attain its end. Its conduct in our International difficulties has only served to make worse our domestic calamity.

One of the greatest crimes of the Carrancista Government is its so-called *neutrality*, as it is only a disguise for the best intelligence between Carranza and Imperial Germany. This union has gone deep into the hearts of the Mexican People to stir up the old hatred in our history, to the exclusive advantage of the Carrancista Faction and the German Empire in the present war, gravely imperilling our National tranquillity. If when nations are led by the impulse of their own passions, they err; when they are controlled by the colossal passions of another nation they are on the road to an humiliating catastrophe. Germany has nothing to do with our history, our situation or our domestic problems. She should leave us alone to our interests, our resentments and passions, that the use of them belongs only to the Mexican People to do with them as it pleases. German money has obtained the final point in the corruption of the already rotten Carrancista organization, to the extent that we have practically lost our domestic sovereignty as it is the Imperial German Government who points out to Carranza the path along which he must lead the all-suffering Mexican People. We must shake off that Teutonic yoke, as we must shake off all foreign yoke, being one of the independent and free nations in the world.

The German-Carrancista plot is taking more concrete forms of expression and is appearing on the surface. The intranquillity which the Carranza Government in an underhand manner foments along the American border is for the purpose of making the United States maintain a considerable number of forces on the frontier and keeping these forces from giving aid on the European continent. It is meant that, if necessary, the Carranza Government induces raids to be made on the American border cities, and to embroil Mexico in a terrible war against the United States in order to hinder the movements and developments of the Allied forces.

Another phase of the plot is that which relates to the problem of the Mexican Oil. It is well known that 75 per cent. of the

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oil used by the Allied fleets is produced in Mexico. The Germans have plotted to arrange matters with Carranza so that gradually the extraction of oil in Mexico become impossible, and if necessary the wells will be set on fire. In this manner the movements of 75 per cent. of those navies will be paralyzed as if that percentage of the Allied fleets had been sunk. All these machinations favor only the CARRANZA GOVERNMENT and the GERMAN EMPIRE with irreparable sacrifice to the Mexican People. For this reason, we wish to open their eyes, that conscious of their sovereignty, the Mexicans may prevent their being "rented" or "sold" by Carranza to the German Empire.

The above reasons explain why we have judged it just and patriotic to make a general call to the nation and especially to those parties whose interests have suffered the most, in an endeavor to excite them to the immense task of the national reorganization within the scope of their respective activities. It is time that we put an end to the terrible war that is annihilating the living strength of our country; we must stop this fratricidal struggle and set aside the personal sentiments that divide us, the hatred and rancor that destroy and the spirit of vengeance that kills. Let us seek sincerely and without personal interests peace and justice based on true law.

We have been called "candid" because in former times we left victory in the hands of an ambitious party that had solemnly promised the pacification of the Republic. However, our conduct is an irrefutable proof of our sincerity and personal disinterestedness. If we had confronted that party to dispute their power, a new revolution would have been kindled, animated by a spirit of mean individual antagonism, and our high ideals and patriotic aims would have been changed into selfish egoism. Those deep perturbations (which we wished to prevent and which, as the whole Nation knows, we positively prevented) the Carrancismo did not wish to prevent or prevented them, for when within that faction a movement was begun to turn the power over to a group of persons who would unite all the revolutionists in the country, the Carrancismo refused to recognize that movement and decided to hold the sway of power for personal benefits and the enrichment of its leaders. In this manner, the triumph of the revolution was nothing more than the beginning of another struggle against dictatorship and anarchism.

As long as the armed groups seek nothing but the chance to plunder and to elevate their chieftains to a position which will allow this plunder, they will only destroy and bleed the country. It is time to leave behind all rancor and spirit of vengeance created by previous political conditions of the country. Let us forget the difference in parties before our Fatherland that lies

agonizing; let us forget the past and look only towards the future, putting into practice our endeavors to save the Nation. The time has come when the country must be divided into two parties: the honest people and the bandits; those who disinterestedly wish to save her, and the Carrancismo that robs her, villifies her, insults her and is killing her. One of these two parties we must choose; no citizen can remain indifferent, for indifference at the present moment is a crime of treason to the Nation. Each one of us must either associate himself with the Carrancista hordes or join the ranks of honor and patriotism; there is no other way, either treason or the country.

As we recognize that the Army is the supreme guaranty of the social institutions, the upholder of governments, defender of their interior sovereignty and their exterior independence, we address first, the members of the extinct National Army and Navy in the following terms:

NATIONAL ARMY AND NAVY.

1. Upon the triumph of the movement to which this declaration refers, the rank which the members of the extinct National Army and Navy had on October 10, 1913—date of the dissolution of the last legitimate Congress—will be officially recognized, provided that they fulfill the following requisites:

2. The members of the said Army and Navy, who upon the publication of this manifest are in the service of the Carrancismo, must leave the same within sixty days from the publication of this manifest and join the forces that uphold the movement of reorganization, signing the pledge of loyalty and placing themselves at the service of the General Staff. Those who do not fulfill these requisites, at no time and for no reason can they join with any rating the National Army and Navy.

3. Those who are not serving the Carrancismo, but who are within the boundaries of the National territory, must join the Army of Reorganization within four months from the publication of this manifest. If it should be impossible for them to join, they must apply to the nearest representative of our movement and sign the pledge of loyalty, stating the obstacles which make it impossible for them to join, but placing themselves at the orders of the General Staff or their superiors in rank in the extinct Federal Army, which may be commissioned for this purpose.

4. Those who may find themselves outside of the Republic must join within six months. In case this should be impossible they will proceed to file their pledges of loyalty with any authorized representative of the movement, and remain under or-

ders of the General Staff and their superior officers in the Federal Army, commissioned for this purpose.

As the call to the men who belong to the National Army and Navy is not made by an individual, nor has it other aims than that of carrying out the patriotic duty of saving the country from the anarchy to which the Carrancismo has dragged it, it is natural that those who refuse to carry out what the military honor demands will not be admitted—after the struggle, the necessity and opportunity for their services has passed—to form a part of the future National Army and Navy.

NATIONAL REORGANIZING ARMY.

(1) The Generals, Chiefs and Revolutionary Officers that constitute the actual National Army of Reorganization will form the future Federal Army with the ranks conferred upon them by the General Staff. They will have the duties and enjoy the benefits which are given to them by the General Ordinance of the Army.

(2) The Generals, Chiefs and Officers who in the future adhere to the Acto de Tierra Colorada and co-operate with arms in hand to the victory of the movement of reorganization, will be incorporated to the new Federal Army with the rank acknowledged and conferred upon them by the General Staff on the terms previously mentioned.

VARIOUS ARMED GROUPS.

We cordially invite the various leaders and Revolutionary groups that struggle against Carrancismo,—without any exclusion and distinction of political beliefs,—to confer with us and arrive at a decision mutually favorable that will facilitate the redemption of our unfortunate country.

Our aims are not selfish, nor do we uphold any of the hated personalisms that are bleeding and dividing the country. On the other hand, we make this call to the National concord, to the political forgiveness, the patriotic forgetfulness of all the rancor brought about in our appalling fratricidal struggle. We therefore feel sure to be able to arrive at an honorable arrangement with all those elements of good-will and whose ambition is no other than the good of our country. The groups we are addressing and ours are identified in a fundamental work, which is the annihilation of the Carrancismo,—the cause of all the calamities of our nation,—in consequence, it will be easy work to arrive at a mutual agreement in our secondary aims and the means of carrying out the work.

TO THE GREAT MASSES THAT FORM THE PROLETARIAT OF THE COUNTRYSIDE.

One of the broadest, deepest and most urgent national necessities is the solution of the economic, intellectual and moral problem of the country people, within which is comprised the heroic and abnegated Indian race.

The distribution of the lands has been preached as the panacea for all the ills of the country people. But this measure alone and in itself would produce nothing but the ruin of the agricultural regions by the systematic weakening of the Republic. This subject is more complexed than it has been made to appear before the eyes of the misled multitudes. It is indispensable to provide for the enormous masses of disinherited, but as the measure by itself would not be only insufficient but would work against those masses, it is necessary that it should be accompanied by all the needed measures for the economic, intellectual and moral improvement of all those masses. Of what use would those lands be without the implements to cultivate them, without the water to irrigate them, without the means of transportation for the outlet of their products? And even all those advantages would be of little value if that class of people were not subjected to a regime of morality and of instruction that might awaken its activities and dissolve its laziness and indifference towards its social improvement.

Therefore, together with the adequate and opportune distribution of the lands, will be established the instruction and moralizing of the masses of the countryside, and they will be provided with the means for the development of all their activities.

TO THE LAND OWNERS.

The owners of all large tracts of lands are in the bottom of their hearts avowed enemies of all revolutionary movements that will reform old-established systems, not only on account of the large and inevitable damages which they suffer during the struggle, but also for the arbitrary manner in which they are threatened to be deprived of their property at the triumph of each revolution. These threats are due to the obstinacy of the foolish masses who are desirous of free distribution, by forcible means, of the riches of the rest of the citizens. If those so-called ideals were ever realized, we would never have peace, because those who today were deprived of their goods, would be the revolutionists of tomorrow.

The distribution of the lands is one of the deepest causes of our interior disturbances. It is, therefore, urgent that these

troubles be settled, but not by means of force and going over the legitimate rights of the owners of the lands, but through wise laws and under just indemnifications. The honest government that may hold the confidence of the country and of the foreign nations, will count with abundant resources to dedicate them to the solution of this problem, which will be to the pleasure of the unfortunate classes of the countryside, to the benefit of the land-owners, and with the approbation of the whole nation. In consequence the land-owners must not see in our program a movement of violence to deprive them of their interests, but a movement of just co-ordination and equality based on an honest respect for the property of everybody.

TO THE VARIOUS GROUPS WHO HAVE INTERESTS IN OUR COUNTRY.

The banks have been robbed by the Carrancistas, their concessions made void and they themselves have been illegally closed. As the banks are the most important factors in the credit and the circulation of the riches, and constitute the indispensable institution in the modern life of a nation, it is necessary to repair in all that it may be possible the unjust treatment which they have suffered and to return them their property in accordance with the law.

Mines, which are some of the most important sources of our riches, have been consumed by the ambition of the Carrancistas, and many times flooded and abandoned. They do not produce at the present time even 20 per cent. of their normal production and the capitalists wisely refuse to work them,—although this is against their own interests and the interests of the people who live from working them,—because the Carrancismo appropriate all the production of the mines.

Industries have been stamped out; railroads are in the hands of the Carrancistas hordes that work them for the exclusive benefit of their chiefs and against the interests of commerce; trade they have absolutely disregarded. All the branches of the riches of the country and all the social activities are so heavily taxed that the people practically work for the exclusive benefit of the Carrancismo, who is choking the whole nation under the terrible weight of its atrocious exaction.

We are, therefore, obliged to give to the inhabitants without any distinction full guarantees against the Carrancismo, who is the sworn enemy of the property holders, of all interests of the nation, of her honor and of her life, so that the nation may begin anew its economical activities and public confidence and tranquillity may be reborn.

CONFISCATION.

The Carranza Revolution has had no other object than to enrich its leaders by taking away the property from its rightful owners. It has, therefore, been an organized movement for robbery, destruction, dishonor and vengeance. If the enemies of the Carrancista had been the only ones to be deprived of their property this would have at least a political explanation, although fundamentally wrong, being forbidden by the law. Unfortunately, the confiscations have had no other criterion than that of personal interests, and therefore people who had never mixed in politics and in many cases had spent the larger part of their lives away from Mexico have suffered from these confiscations. This great damage must be repaired as soon as possible, returning immediately to the original owners the property which they had confiscated, no matter what the motive of this confiscation may have been. This property must be taken away from the present holders, who must be judged and sentenced in accordance with the law.

THE OIL PROBLEM.

The sovereign right which every free country has to decree the taxes on the riches and operations carried on by its inhabitants is irrefutable, but it is also true that that right cannot be absolutely arbitrary, nor can it be used to jeopardize, with destruction or confiscation, the right of personal property. Under a guise of national sovereignty it is not possible to deprive citizens and foreigners of a country of that which they lawfully own. Taxes must have a just limit of public usefulness and of the right of property, otherwise they lose their character of taxes and become actual confiscation.

The Carrancismo has decreed taxes more or less heavy that deeply affect the oil industry in Mexico. This is an enormous damage caused to that branch of our riches, but the situation is made worse by the fact that the Carrancista tribunals do not give justice to the sufferers, who find that they need to appeal for aid through diplomatic influences, to the detriment of our national dignity, because unfortunately in Mexico, at the present time, justice and law do not exist.

We will endeavor to conciliate the interests of individuals with those of the nation by means of a careful study and application of the wisest and most patriotic laws based on the inalienable right of property and within the greatest respect to interests of persons, so that we can resolve in our own country and without intervention of foreign influences this important problem, avoiding all kinds of confiscation.

TO THE WORKING CLASSES AND THOSE IN NEED.

Although our country is not essentially industrial, there are regions in which the working class creates already a political and social question that is urgent to solve. It is necessary to shorten the distance between the capitalists and the working men so as to leave capital the necessary profits for its work and development and in such a manner as may not be deprived of that which legitimately belongs to it; but careful of the conciliation, welfare and improvement of the working masses, we will seek the betterment of its living conditions, its instruction and moralizing, the raising of salaries and a reasonable diminishing of working hours, regulating the manner of work within the economical and practical laws prescribed and adopted as convenient to harmonize equally the capitalists and the working men.

But not only the working classes need the benefits of our patriotic endeavors. There is a large mass of needy that must be aided by the Governments by encouraging their union and co-operation to make more effective their social advance and so that their work may bear more satisfactory results. If these masses were abandoned to their own resources, their improvement would be practically impossible or at least exceedingly slow.

TO THE CLERGY.

The members of the Catholic Church in Mexico have been insulted, dishonored, robbed, tormented and sent into exile against all principles of humanity and of our own laws, for they have full right to enjoy the liberty and guarantees that those laws offer them, and they must be respected in the way in which those laws demand it.

We uphold the Constitution of 1857; also the Laws of Reform and all those which legitimately emanate from them; we proclaim the efficient independence between the Church and the State and we are defenders of free creed, within the limit of those same laws and without any sectarian fanaticisms, which are conductive to intolerance and crime.

The freedom of conscience is sanctioned by our political institutions; in consequence, all the inhabitants have full right to adopt and practice the Catholic religion or any religion, within the prescribed laws. The use of violence against the ministers of any church for the sole reason of representing that church is a crime punishable according to the codes of our legislature. Therefore, all religions, including the Catholic religion, which has been the only one to have been persecuted, will enjoy the full measure of protection granted by our fundamental law.

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TO THE CITIZENS IN EXILE.

The Carrancismo has made of our country an individual patrimony to such an extent that it enjoys it and destroys it as it pleases, and expels or closes the doors of the country to all those nationals or foreigners who are not its accomplices in crime. It was first believed that the exile would end as soon as the American Government would recognize Carranza; later, it was thought at the end of the ignominious period of pre-constitution; still later, once the Presidential elections were over (so that exiles could not influence the results with their votes), and finally on an issuance of amnesty, but this Carranza will never give. It is, therefore, self-evident that exiles can not return and will never return to their country until the victory of our humanitarian and essentially patriotic movement. It is, therefore, necessary that each one of you in exile do his duty, co-operating in any and all activities that may allow him to return to the country. It is a sacred duty that you owe to her. Do not remain inactive expecting some mercy that will never arrive from the Carrancismo, or waiting that those who risk their lives to free the country may be able to offer you a safe return, for which you yourselves have not wished to work. We address all those that are capable of acting; those who are not thereby are already very unfortunate in their exile. Whether the exiles actively co-operate with us (to the best of their ability), helping us to liberate the Nation, or refuse us, in an unconditional way, their aid, they will always enjoy full guarantees in those places which our Army may occupy and the doors of the country will be open cordially and wide to them, as true brothers of ours.

INTERNATIONAL ALLY POLICY.

We are addressing the Governments of the Nations allied in the world war against the Imperial Central powers with two fundamental aims in view. It is necessary that they should know the fraudulent manner in which Carranza had himself elected President. (He was voted into power by the armed forces that support him, using them also to deprive the citizens of their right to vote.) The Allied Governments must be convinced that Carranza is an usurper of the Presidency and therefore is not the legitimate representative of our Nation. The Carrancismo is the only party responsible for the German-Carrancista plot, and not the Mexican Republic.

Mexico, on account of its race, education, instruction, ideals, sentiments and even interests, is deeply pro-Ally. In the gigantic struggle waged to save the most sublime principles of the modern nations, Mexico cannot side with the spirit of despotism, of op-

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pression and the passionate fever of conquest. *Mexico must side with those nations that have come forward to the defense of the ideals of equality, liberty and fraternity among the nations of the world.*

Carranza is treasoning the convictions and sentiments of the Mexican people, giving the whole world the malevolent impression that Mexico is neutral in the present world conflagration. Such neutrality is a sham; it is false, and with it Carranza covers the partiality which he feels towards the German cause, and in this hidden and deceptive manner he is able to co-operate in the devastating work of the Huns without being hindered by the Allies.

It is unjust that the Allied Nations should interpret the sentiments of the Mexican People through the work of Carranza, who is the worst enemy that has had our nation in her domestic and foreign tranquility.

All the Allied Governments have in their Chanceries irrefutable proofs of the Germano-Carrancista intrigue. Therefore, when we address them it is not to inform them of something which they already know, but to protest before the whole world and to communicate directly to the Governments of the Allied Nations that Carranza is treasoning the humanitarian ideals of the Mexican people and unjustly compromising the aims of Mexico. For this reason we appear before the tribunal of international public opinion to remove all doubt and to demand that Mexico be judged and respected according to its own way of thinking and of feeling and on no account in accordance with the unpatriotic conveniences of the Carrancistas.

THE PSEUDO CONSTITUTION OF QUERETARO OF 1917.

The Pseudo Constitution of February 5th, 1917, is lawfully declared out of existence, as those who issued it were not the legitimate representatives of the Mexican people, were supported in their actions by armed forces, *against all legal proceedings*, and were elected through electoral fraud, having refused the citizens the right to vote.

Venustiano Carranza and all other authors and their accomplices in the crime of changing the political constitution of Mexico will be judged and sentenced by competent tribunals and in accordance with the law.

All decrees, laws, rulings, circulars, appointments, resolutions and judicial acts made by the Carrancismo from its advent to power to the time of its overthrow are declared void and radically null.

MOTTO OF THE NATIONAL ARMY OF REORGANIZATION.

The primitive motto of our movement was "PEACE AND JUSTICE" as embodying the supreme aspirations of the Mexican People, but as subsequently the legitimate Constitution of the Republic has been supplanted and as its re-establishment is the fundamental base of our institutions and the most urgent of our national necessities, henceforth our motto will be "CONSTITUTION OF '57, PEACE AND JUSTICE."

ACTA OF TIERRA COLORADA.

The points treated before do not alter in any way the bases embodied by the Acta de Tierra Colorada; on the contrary, they strengthen and regulate her, and therefore those bases exist in all their vigor, enlarged in the manner described above.

We honestly and disinterestedly believe that these ideas—which cannot be perfect, due to the natural imperfection of human acts—contain an expression of the highest aspirations and deepest necessities of our country.

We invite all Mexicans of good-will to SAVE OUR COUNTRY—a country which we love the more on account of her sufferings—and we solemnly protest before the whole Nation our sincerity and personal disinterestedness.

General Headquarters, at the Canton of Veracruz,
State of Veracruz,

October 1st, 1918.

THE GENERAL IN CHIEF.
(Signed) FELIX DIAZ.

(SIGNATURES)

Generals of Division:

Pedro Gabay. Luis Medina Barron. Gabriel A. Carballo.
R. F. Cejudo. Constantino Galan. Albino R. Cerrillo.
Joaquin Jimenez Castro.

Generals of Brigade:

J. F. Barrios. Castulo Perez. Modesto Solis.
C. Arellano. Rodrigo Ibarra. Manuel A. Paz.
A. B. Reyes. Gerardo Reyes. Arturo Arellano.
Hilario Murillo. Agustin Luna. B. Garcia.
Fernando Villar. A. Escoto.

Brigadier-Generals:

Amado L. Cristo. Gilberto Alarcon. Dr. Camilo Enriquez.
Enrique Gonzalez. A. Campillo Seibo. Lic. Rafael Navarrete.
Alfonso Calderon. A. E. Coutigno. Jose Lagunes.
Gonzalo Lagunes. Fausto Espejo. Albino Rodriguez.
E. N. Dominguez.

By Colonels:

Angel Figueroa. J. A. Gonzalez. Nicolas E. Cespedes.
V. R. Culebro. R. E. Ortiz. F. Garcia.
Hector Montenegro. Jesus Tapia. D. Teran-Bustamante.

By Lieutenant-Colonels:

Martin S. Ballesteros. Carlos Padilla. Antonio Garcia.
Manuel Maldonado.

By Majors:

Librado Teran. Clemente Serrano. Herculano Robles.
Crecencio Lopez.

By Captains:

J. Pineiro. R. Diaz Chavez. Rafael Diez Gutierrez.
Alfonso Aguilar Rivera. Julian Zayago.

By Lieutenants:

Porfirio Garcia. Lorenzo Vasquez. Jacinto Elizalde.
Asension Teran.

By Second-Lieutenants:

Jose Angel Lopez. Manuel Esteves. Guadalupe Rendon.

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